
Tapes and Impeachment

It is clear that by asking for the mass transfer of more than 500 presidential tapes and documents, the Senate Watergate committee made a tactical error. It revived the still unsettled question of presidential privilege in a form which gives Mr. Nixon and his lawyers the right to claim that that committee is on a fishing expedition—that is, that it hopes to search at large through a variety of material, rather than examine pin-pointed evidence of specific materiality to its work.

Whether this is within the committee's powers can, of course, be debated at length. Sen. Ervin denies that the President has any constitutional authority to withhold evidence demanded by an authorized committee. The President insists that he must determine what can be turned over to the committee. And the law of the matter remains in doubt.

This repetition of an old confrontation could have been averted by an earlier agreement by the President, Congress and the courts on some method of screening presidential tapes and papers to preserve legitimate confidentiality while fulfilling the proper roles of congressional committees and the courts with respect to the investigation of criminal acts. It could also have been in part avoided had the committee confined its legal action to some particular evidence that would seem obviously necessary. But between President Nixon's original assertions of virtually unlimited executive privilege and the present sweeping claims of the committee, a new collision became inevitable.

This is unfortunate, because some gray areas between the separated powers under the Constitution allow a more practical form of government. It is also unfortunate because it may well be irrelevant to the main

issue before the nation: Shall Mr. Nixon be impeached? Because the vagueness of what, in constitutional word and spirit, constitutes an impeachable offense, this matter may well be decided, less upon specific acts and the President's responsibility for them, than upon far broader grounds of national (and political) interest.

For example, the most powerful argument for impeachment at this moment does not rest on whether Mr. Nixon can be successfully convicted of specific wrongful association with the illegal acts of some of his appointees, but whether the whole Watergate mess has so weakened the Nixon administration that the only answer is a new president. It might be pointed out that a recent Roper poll shows that 79 percent of those questioned believe that Mr. Nixon is connected directly with one or more serious offenses—but a slim majority is still opposed to impeachment. If, assuming that the House would bring impeachment proceedings, the Senate reacted in the way the public has done, Mr. Nixon would not be convicted. Would this, as advocates of impeachment contend, clear the air?

Presumably, evidence in the tapes and documents would do no more than confirm or refute some particulars of the public impression of Mr. Nixon's personal complicity in various aspects of Watergate. Neither would free him from responsibility, as head of the administration for the acts of his agents (which he has, in fact, assumed). Successful impeachment would depend, to a very large degree, on quite different factors—to be precise, on votes in Congress. The quarrel over the tapes, which once loomed so large and which is still significant as a matter of precedent, has become, for the major problem, a diversion.

Cooperation on Oil

Secretary of State Kissinger's warning that worldwide depression and economic suicide lie ahead if the industrial nations persist in dealing separately and competitively with the energy crisis is blunt talk, but long overdue.

Mr. Kissinger proposes a high-level Energy Action Group of the United States, West Europe, Japan and Canada to lay down a vast program of collaborative action to overcome the medium and long-term energy shortage. The aim is to obtain assurance of required energy supplies at reasonable cost by encouraging consumers to conserve energy and to use existing supplies more rationally, by developing alternative energy sources and by providing producers an incentive to increase their supply. The personal effort President Nixon plans to initiate this week to persuade America's allies to join in this far-reaching project should help elicit more favorable responses than have been forthcoming so far.

But what primarily concerns the Europeans and Japanese is the immediate energy shortage. Here, fear of further Arab retaliation impedes a common front with the United States since West Europe and Japan are dependent on the Arabs for two-thirds

or more of their oil, while American dependence is only about 10 percent. Without a generous United States offer to share more equitably the burdens of energy shortfalls, America's allies can hardly be expected to risk the joint approach to the oil producers that alone could discourage further economic warfare and monopolistic price gouging.

A joint approach could in fact alter the whole bargaining basis between the oil producing and consuming nations. The industrial countries obviously have need of Arab oil; but it is equally true that the Arab countries have need of the industrial nations' manufactured and agricultural goods, military equipment, shipping, financial markets and investment outlets. Moreover, a common front of the oil consumers, coupled with a restriction of nonessential uses and urgent development of other energy resources, would reduce demand for the oil that the Arabs must sell to survive.

Once the industrial countries pursue a united policy, their power to exert economic countermeasures will be immense, while the intolerable threat of economic disaster at the hands of the oil producers will correspondingly diminish.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

The Elections in Israel

What is needed in Israel is less a change of parties in government than a change of generations. Such a change is, of course, inevitable in the long run, but it needs to come quickly if the chance of peace is not to be lost. The call for a new leadership after the October war came from inside the Labor party as well as outside and now that the election is over it is sure to be renewed. Mrs. Meir herself is said to be more than ever anxious for a well earned retirement. Her party has lost votes to doves as well as hawks. The case for a new leadership which can combine strength with flexibility is surely overwhelming.

—From the Times (London).

The Israeli electorate's overwhelming preoccupation with security and defensible borders will have been only partly responsible for the gains made by the right. The other important factor has been disillusionment with the Labor leadership and the domination of the party machine by a small number of veteran politicians. At the very least it can be said that the Israeli political

scene is in a state of flux and that the formation of a strong government will be difficult to achieve. The odds are that another election will have to be held.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Spain's Retreat From Europe

Madrid's new cabinet constitutes a shift to the right only in a limited sense. The previous government under Carrero Blanco was already so rightist that, aside from the ultra-Falangists, it would be hard to imagine anything further in that direction. But the old cabinet included some brilliant men, resolute intellectuals, some of whom had recognized that Spain can hardly have a future without moving closer to the rest of Europe. The new ministers, however, would regard that premise as an unproved theory.

The new cabinet unquestionably puts Europe in the background. Spain has again retreated behind the Pyrenees. Its fate is now being guided by men whose accustomed field of action is routine reception halls, secret passageways and the back stairs of the Spanish ministries.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 7, 1899

NEW YORK—The fast mail arrived at San Francisco yesterday afternoon two hours behind the scheduled time owing to storms in the Rockies, but eleven hours ahead of the former fastest record. The 3,348 miles were made in 81 hours and 45 minutes. When the train reached Ogden yesterday, it was 23 hours ahead of the former scheduled time. From there, the 889 miles were covered in 27 hours and 13 minutes.

Fifty Years Ago

January 7, 1924

MUNICH—The poor inhabitants of Landsberg-am-Lech, the present abode of the Bavarian Fascist leader Adolf Hitler, are overcome with joy at his presence, and hope that he will stay there indefinitely. Their joy is due to the fact that Hitler's diet is enriched by delicious foodstuffs which are sent to him in such quantities by his disciples that they have to be distributed to the townsfolk to prevent decay.

'New Slaves'

In France, where most of the North African colonies are sometimes referred to contemptuously as "the new slaves." There have been frightening signs of prejudice against these willing hands who helped make the European miracle possible. De facto ghettos have been created; apartment owners refuse to rent to these visitors, and France has seen brutal killings and gangland wars, primarily aimed at Algerians.

Most of the temporary workers are already set apart from host

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.



'Same Here—It Looks Pretty Startling But I Haven't Got a Clear Picture Yet.'

Europe's Disagreeable Squeeze

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Two key factors in West Europe's economic boom had been availability of ample supplies of energy and ample cheap supplies of labor. Now, with cheap petroleum finished, the huge work force imported into Common Market countries from less industrialized areas—like Algeria, Morocco, Spain, Portugal, south Italy, Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia—will find itself progressively more idle.

This force therefore must inevitably be extruded back to its varying points of origin. This movement could present serious social problems in the regions from which these unskilled laborers come, spreading or increasing the risk of social chaos and political unrest and picking some backward countries into depression.

As West Europe recovered from the disaster of World War II—aided initially by the Marshall Plan, then by rapid expansion during the Korean conflict, and finally by the pooling of resources and talent accomplished by the growing Common Market—an era of affluence developed.

Job Vacuum

Rising living standards, and the spread of new industries requiring special aptitudes and ready to pay for them, attracted the lower level of Europe's own employment reservoir to relatively skilled jobs. This left a vacuum of less attractive, less well-paid positions to be filled.

The Mediterranean basin primarily supplied the filler: lands which were not Common Market members (except for Italy, whose south has always been disastored and which had a surplus of available workers).

There is no accurate statistic on the number of foreigners attracted to temporary jobs in Europe by this phenomenon. Thousands of workers entered the area illegally, across the Pyrenees, smuggled on ships into France or by airplane (mainly Palestinians) into Germany.

Patrick Hillery, social affairs commissioner for the Common Market, estimates that his nine member nations employ four million immigrants. The Economist of London wrote recently that there were eight million or more—plus four million or so dependents. Without question, if an employment squeeze starts, these foreigners will be the first to suffer.

As it is, they do a large share of Europe's dirty work—from domestic service to street cleaning—and they are often treated like indentured labor. Officially, Germany calls them guest workers but unofficially one can hear them referred to as "the niggers of Europe," even if the bulk of those in the Federal Republic are Yugoslav, Turkish or Greek.

nationals by language and education. The more privileged classes no longer are willing to accept cheap, unpleasant jobs in their own countries. Throughout Western Europe's railway terminals and bus stops one can see signs in Turkish or Portuguese giving directions or information. And linguistic apertures is often enhanced by prejudice.

Nevertheless, the immigrants have been ready to put up with unpleasant attitudes because they need work—which is unavailable at home—and can earn better money in the West. Moreover, their departure for Common Market employment has generally been encouraged by their native lands, which receive regular financial contributions from laborers abroad to support families left behind.

Now, however, this curious situation—which, in some ways, instigated by economics, produced situations similar to the forced labor exacted by Nazis when they

occupied Europe—is clearly coming to an end. There cannot help but be a change in an arrangement which saw 14,000 foreign workers employed in the German Ford factory work force of 35,000 in Cologne this year.

What happens next? West European countries, tightening their belts and shifting production schedules to meet stringent restrictions imposed by the end of cheap petroleum supplies, obviously will extend the immigrants before they let their own nationals queue up for jobs. And when the immigrants swarm home to native lands already struggling with unemployment problems, their own situation can only go from bad to worse.

Finally, a substantial source of income—the remittances sent regularly by the laborers in foreign fields—will dry up, aggravating tendencies to economic crisis that already exist. The outlook is unpleasant—and could, in some cases, be disastrous.

Thoughts on Impeachment

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—It is my impression that it is widely unknown how many of the militant youth are spending their vacations from college pressing for the impeachment of President Nixon. Not that there is anything surreptitious in the effort, on the contrary. The students seek publicity, and the experience of yesterday, when their brothers were organizing against the Vietnam war, is fresh in the memory. Yale University appears to be an administrative center for the drive for impeachment, which is backed by the editors of all eight Ivy League colleges.

After the Thanksgiving vacation, a Yale student writing in the college newspaper explained the problem carefully to students and faculty. You see, he said, in the end all problems are really political. We can spend the rest of our lives deciding whether or not what Nixon has done is impeachable in the sense that Madison or Hamilton, or Marshall might have defined "impeachable." But that which is impeachable is really that which Congress judges to be impeachable, and Congress is, in the end, our creature. Accordingly he urged that during the vacation period students should hector their congressmen, particularly those in the Judiciary Committee, to bring in a verdict for impeachment. And, of course, it is everywhere acknowledged that Congress, when it reconvenes in mid-January, will have a much clearer idea than it now has whether the American people want impeachment.

Concerning the situation, a few observations: It is likely that the direction being taken by the students will lead to a very great frustration. To lead the fight for impeachment from the streets both plays into Mr. Nixon's hands tactically, and reinforces, strategically, the opposition to impeachment. Precisely what will stiffen the resistance to impeachment is mob action. Mob action can of course accomplish political ends. When after the election the majority of the Belgian people voted to keep Leopold king, Paul-Henri Spaak led the fight in the streets to force him to abdicate: which he did, besting Belgium a king who, so to speak, has never been heard from since. Those who fear a presidential executive will stiffen their opposition to Nixon's impeachment precisely as the pressure for it comes from, or seems to come from, the hot blood of American college students, elicited by campus liberalism.

Many months ago, before the talk of impeachment was general, I ventured a distinction worth re-emphasizing. It is this: that as things have worked out in the American experience, the impeachment of a President is something we resort to not when we desire to punish a president, but when we desire to replace him. A president (I elaborated) takes on some of the functions, and concurrently some of the immunities, of the sovereign. Accordingly he is not tossed out because of a general corruption, or because he has pushed his power in extra-constitutional ways. President Grant was not impeached, nor was Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Impeachment is for when you decide that the man must be removed. It is the general feel of the situation that, when that moment comes,

U.S. Arms Spending Lags While Soaring

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—The Nixon administration will press Congress to let defense spending soar a staggering \$8 billion over a year ago, but even that increase will fail to match Soviet military gains.

The defense budget for fiscal year 1975, beginning July 1, was decided on last week amid typical confusion at the Nixon White House. It calls for spending at least \$87 billion—far more than expected.

Yet, that astronomical figure is almost wholly the result of inflation, military pay increases voted by Congress and special aid to Israel during the Yom Kippur war. It does not even pretend to solve U.S. problems in the race with Moscow for technological supremacy.

Nothing could more dimly underline the dangerous predicament of U.S. defense today. Thanks to the crushing burden of the all-volunteer armed services, military pay makes up an ever-larger percentage of the budget. Thus, the grim prospect: rising defense spending that fails to prevent dangerous Soviet superiority in weapons—in other words, running as fast as possible but still not keeping up.

What further complicates this are vagaries of federal budgeting. While the anti-defense bloc in Congress boasts of a \$2 billion-plus cut in the Pentagon budget, that cut affects authorizations for future years only. In truth, the \$79 billion listed for defense in fiscal year 1974, ending June 30, actually climbed to \$80 billion.

This confused none other than Roy Ash, President Nixon's imperious budget chief. Desperately trying to control ballooning spending, Mr. Ash took \$77 billion—the 1974 estimate—for fiscal 1974 minus the \$2-billion cut—as his starting defense figure, aiming to keep the fiscal 1975 projection around \$80 billion.

Screams of outrage came from the Pentagon, aided no little by domestic counselor Melvin R. Laird. The former secretary of defense, leaving the Nixon administration for good Feb. 1 as a parting gesture convinced the budget-makers that \$87 billion is really a bare-bones minimum.

The arithmetic is grim but simple. Taking the real fiscal 1974 spending figure—\$80 billion—as the starting point, more than \$5 billion must be added for inflation and the inextinguishable salary demands of the all-volunteer army, plus \$1.5 billion for the Yom Kippur war. The grand total at around \$87 billion has now been accepted at the White House.

But that total, the Joint Chiefs of Staff believe, will not prevent the Soviet Union from overtaking the U.S. in conventional arms in the late 1970s. It would limit research and development spending to one-half the Kremlin's and would provide ship construction funds far less than Russia's. Laird would be the last to admit that the budget battle he won in the White House last week still leaves the United States short.

But the needed increases for research and development seem unattainable on Capitol Hill, partly because the overall federal budget, including a variety of new,

high-cost welfare programs, has become so gargantuan. Moreover, the anti-defense bloc in Congress remains formidable.

Pentagon officials had hoped that Israel's reliance on sophisticated new U.S. weaponry in rolling back the Arab armies last fall would stiffen liberal Democrats passionately devoted to Israel, but so far there is no such conversion.

Nor is there a sign that a divided Pentagon is preparing any national propaganda campaign for defense spending. The rupture between Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger and Deputy Secretary William Clements is so severe that two rival secretaries of defense seem to be in office today, Pentagon experts say.

Finally, there is President Nixon. Fighting against the energy crisis and for his political survival, he shows neither desire nor ability to lead any crusade for national defense. That's why the \$87-billion defense budget—carrying deadly dangerous portents for the future—is the most that can be expected.

Letters

The Terrorists

How many helpless, hapless, innocent people have been murdered by Palestinian terrorists of late? (27 at Lod in 1972, 3 and 47 wounded in Athens 1973, 33 and more many more in Rome and Athens the other day, to cite only the more striking figures.) No one is innocent? True: no more than the victims of Lidice and Oradour. At least, in the last place, the Nazi murderers were soldiers risking their lives in war. Nor was there an excuse. How many Palestinians caught after killing men, women, children, or holding them to ransom, have paid for it with their lives? Their treatment is reminiscent of that which arrested Nazi thugs received in the courts of Weimar Germany: the supreme and cowardly of their judges made sure that they would not have to bear the responsibility of their acts, only enjoy their excitement.

Of course, for the terrorist, action is thrilling; talking about it afterwards even more. The latter is almost assured when terrorist actions take place against unarmed civilians, and when terrorist captured quickly becomes a terrorist released. Why shouldn't he be released, when the ruling philosophy has largely shifted the notion of responsibility from the personal to the public plane, when authorities suppose to protect the security of their subjects cannot protect their own, when the professional keepers of the public conscience (Le Monde, etc.) raise only a feeble bleat at crimes committed by others than their usual quarry (the U.S., etc.)? "Who's mummy is not angry. She is only very hurt!"

We in the Western world are certainly responsible for the Palestinian problem. Without our (continuing) subsidies, the Palestinian refugees of 1948 could not have been kept in camps, to breed and multiply, by Arab governments determined to prevent their integration, their settlement, and the waning of the issue their suffering agglomerations represented. We hoped that if we paid enough (little enough!) for long enough, the Palestinians would somehow go away. Now Arab governments are going so too. The Palestinians won't.

But sympathy for their plight should not mean tolerance for terrorism. Even the laws of war, if we wish to be, have limits. Until political blackmailers and terrorists are eliminated by every means at hand, and there are many, those who condone or admire them will continue to think, with good reason, that those on whom they prey, at small personal risk and with no fear of retaliation, are nothing but hot air.

EUGEN WEBER

To Buchwald

This is an open letter to Art Buchwald. Thank you, dear Art, for all the laughs you have given us throughout the years. They are especially hard to come by lately and, therefore, all the more appreciated. We laugh through our tears and we laugh wildly—but we still laugh.

Thank you for your "Christmas Present" (your column of Dec. 23d) and thank you for putting our world in the perspective it now belongs—namely the ridiculous. Without your humor it would be hard to get through any week, month or year. Please keep us smiling through 1974. It will be our only salvation.

HILDA MARTON, Ascona, Switzerland.

Obituaries

Sir Denis Brogan, 73, Historian, Journalist

LONDON, Jan. 6 (NYT).—Sir Denis Brogan, 73, whose books, articles and lectures gave two generations of Britons a better understanding of the United States, died yesterday in a private hospital in Cambridge.

Sir Denis was professor of political science at Cambridge University from 1939 to 1968 and then emeritus professor. His work brought him degrees and other honors from academic institutions in the United States, Canada and France. His understanding of France's history and institutions was, perhaps, second only to his insight into things American. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the American Philosophical Society.

Sir Denis—knighthood in 1965—also taught at University College London, and the London School of Economics. He was a fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, before he became professor of political science at Cambridge.

But his books, starting with "The American Political System" (1933), lucid and readable, had a wider audience than just students and history buffs. And it became wider still with his regular ap-



Sir Denis Brogan

pearances on popular radio quiz programs. Sir Denis was born in Glasgow. His health was bad and he spent much of the time between the ages of 13 and 18 reading prodigiously on his own. With his quick mind and photographic memory, the facts, it seemed, were always at his command on a wide range of subjects. He wrote many articles for newspapers and magazines, usually under the byline D. W. Brogan.

Some editorials in the Times of London were written by him. After attending Glasgow University he went to study at Balliol College, Oxford, and at Harvard. He had lived in Paris, Rome and New York before he had even made a brief stay in London. When he published "The English People" in 1943 the fact that he was able to look at England with a degree of detachment added to its interest. He had much success with it as he did with "The American Problem," which came out the following year and pointed up the differences rather than the similarities of Americans and Britons. He wrote 10 books on America.

His books on France were fewer but very highly regarded. "The Development of Modern France, 1870-1939" came out in 1940 at the time of the French collapse in World War II. In this closely knit history he showed how governmental weaknesses had exposed France to corruption and irresponsible parliamentarianism. Events at that very moment were bearing out his views.

His informative "U.S.A., An Outline of the Country, Its People and Institutions" was published in 1941. It seemed to be a labor of love while his "America in the Modern World" appeared more critical of some aspects of American life: McCarthyism, economic imperialism in Latin America, and the concentration on private enterprise sometimes to the detriment of public service. He married Miss Oliver Kendall, an archaeologist. They had three sons and a daughter.

JOSEPH COLLINS.

Solzhenitsyn Reportedly Says He Expects Arrest and Trial

By Nan Robertson

PARIS, Jan. 6 (NYT).—Alexander Solzhenitsyn reportedly told two French lawyers at his wife's apartment in Moscow last Monday that he expected to be arrested and tried for the foreign publication of his new book, "The Gulag Archipelago, 1918-1956."

According to the lawyers, who represent a little-known Paris-based group for the defense of human rights, the Nobel laureate said that he, the author and his wife, Natalya, conversed in whispers in Russian, English and German or wrote questions and answers on slips of paper. They said that Mr. Solzhenitsyn burned the paper in an ashtray when the hour-long interview was over.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn reportedly told his visitors that he believed Boris D. Pankin, the head of the new Soviet copyright agency, would also tell them that he could be prosecuted for transgressing Article 70 of the Russian Republic's Criminal Code, which forbids the writing or dissemination of anti-Soviet works.

At a news conference in the committee's apartment headquarters here Friday night, the lawyers quoted the author as saying he realized that the risks of what he had done were great and that he was not afraid of the possible consequences.

They described his manner as calm and "determined," almost happy, particularly when he spoke about "The Gulag Archipelago" and the birthday of a son who was 3 years old on the day of the lawyers' visit.

Support by Intellectuals
MOSCOW, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—Mr. Solzhenitsyn today received the first support from within the Soviet Union for his new book, a documentary on the Soviet prisons and secret police.

The support was expressed in a statement by a group of intellectuals that included nuclear physicist Andrei D. Sakharov. It said that the rights of an author to write and publish what his conscience dictated was "one of the most basic in a civilized society" and could not be limited to state borders.

The statement was also signed by writers Alexander Galich, Vladimir Mayakovsky and Vladimir Volynsky and by Moscow University mathematics Prof. Igor Shafarevich. Mr. Solzhenitsyn, Mr. Galich and Mr. Mayakovsky have all been expelled from the Soviet Writers' Union.

Belfast Gunmen Hold a British Soldier Hostage

BELFAST, Jan. 6 (AP).—A soldier was kidnapped and held hostage in connection with the fatal shooting of a Belfast Protestant, the British Army said today.

The army identified the kidnapped man as William Horner, an 18-year-old private in the Irish Rangers who was here on home leave.

Moscow Assails Schlesinger On Bid for Arms Budget Rise

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Jan. 6 (NYT).—The Soviet press has attacked U. S. Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger's plan to seek an \$8.5-billion defense budget for 1975 with the criticism that it is an attempt "to turn back the process of détente."

A lead editorial Friday in Izvestia, the government newspaper, charged "American hawks" with "fighting for acceleration of the arms race" and contended that this was "particularly unseemly" after Moscow had announced a formal reduction in its 1974 defense budget.

The Communist party's Central Committee in mid-December approved a Soviet defense budget of 17.6 billion rubles, or \$2.5 billion, down from 17.9 billion rubles last year. But important items such as the Soviet nuclear weapons program and key research and development expenditures are hidden in other budget items.

The Izvestia commentary did not refer directly to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with Washington, but Moscow was indirectly criticizing Mr. Schlesinger's plans to build more flexibility into the American strategic missile force, an issue bearing directly on the arms talks.

Italian Official Says Crime Is Spreading

ROME, Jan. 6 (AP).—Italy's chief state attorney said Friday that crime keeps spreading in the country and that in more than 50 percent of the cases police have failed to identify those responsible.

Mario Stella Richter said that recorded crimes numbered 1,435,000 in the 12 months from July, 1972, to June, 1973—an increase of 14 percent. Murders rose from 1,232 to 1,399.

But Mr. Richter said that Mafia crime and political violence appeared to be lessening. He gave no figures.

Mexicans Limit Radio
MEXICO CITY, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—Commercial radio stations in Mexico's three major cities—Monterrey, Guadalajara and Mexico City—have reduced transmission to 13 hours a day in a voluntary measure to conserve energy resources. Radio stations in other cities are expected to follow suit.



Siqueiros mural, "The March of Humanity," believed to be world's largest (note workmen at base). Covering nearly 50,000 square feet, it was painted in 1969 at artist's home.

One of Nation's 3 Greatest

David Siqueiros, 77, Mexican Muralist, Dies

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 6 (AP).—Mexican muralist David Alfaro Siqueiros, 77, died this morning of cancer.

For Mr. Siqueiros, last of the three great Mexican muralists, painting was inseparable from politics. He was a veteran of two civil wars and was jailed several times for his Communist beliefs.

The two other muralists were Jose Clemente Orozco, who died in 1949, and Diego Rivera, who died in 1957.

Mr. Siqueiros once abandoned painting for several years to organize leftist labor unions. Some of his most prolific periods as an artist came while he was jailed for political activities.

His largest and last major work, "The March of Humanity," covers the walls of the Polyforum, an octagonal building in the Hotel de Mexico complex in Mexico City.

In that vast mural, Mr. Siqueiros sculpted forestal figures for the inside and outside of the Polyforum in metal and clay, and painted them with acrylics and silhouettes.

"The March of Humanity," which he considered his most important work, depicts man's struggle through slavery and social turmoil, his march "to the democratic bourgeois revolution" and "the revolution of the future" and "man on the surface of the moon."

He was born in Santa Rosalia de Camargo, Chihuahua, in northwestern Mexico, and ran away from home at the age of 15. He got his first taste of politics in a student strike at San Carlos Art Academy in Mexico City.

He joined the army of Gen. Venustiano Carranza in 1914 and rose to captain in four years of fighting in the Mexican Revolution.

Mr. Siqueiros returned to art after the war and worked with other Mexican artists on murals in Mexico City and Guadalajara. But by 1926 his political activities left little time for painting. He became secretary of the Mexican Communist party.

His attention returned to painting when he was jailed in 1930. When confined in the village of Taxco, he produced more than 100 large canvases in less than a year, most of them on themes of social justice.

Then for two years he went from one country to another in exile. During that period he experimented with automobile paint and new concepts of composition. He exhibited, lectured and wrote articles.

Most of the countries he visited deported him or threatened to do so because of his calls for a new social order. He returned to Mexico in 1934 but three years later left to fight for the Republicans in the Spanish Civil War.

In 1939, he again returned to Mexico and became embroiled in attacks on former Soviet leader Leon Trotsky. The artist was accused of masterminding a machine-gun attack on Trotsky several months before the Russian was murdered with a pick-ax.

4-Nation Search For Killers of 2 At Swiss Border

OBERRIET, Switzerland, Jan. 6 (Reuters).—Police in four countries were searching today for two bandits armed with sub-machine guns who shot and killed two customs officers last night at this tiny Swiss-Austrian border post.

Police believed that the men, who escaped in a stolen car, were part of a four-man gang who robbed a bank of 200,000 Swiss francs (\$60,000) at the Swiss town of Buchs, 12 miles south of here.

The car later was found abandoned, half submerged in Lake Constance, 20 miles north of here, but a police hunt failed to find any trace of the men.

Police in neighboring Austria, West Germany and Italy were alerted to help in the search.

After last night's "robbery," two of the men were believed to have gone on foot along the shore of the Rhine to Oberriet, where they attacked the customs post before dawn and stole the car.

Possible Signal
But the Izvestia commentary may be a signal that the Soviet leadership is becoming concerned about the implications for another agreement curbing the strategic arms race—a limitation which both sides are committed to achieve this year—if the Pentagon goes ahead with some accelerated weapons programs to be included in the new budget.

The editorial in Izvestia rejected Mr. Schlesinger's argument that some budget increases were needed because of inflation. It said that The Washington Post and other American newspapers have declared that "the most important factor in the increase of the Pentagon's military expenditures is the desire to enlarge the military arsenal of the United States."

(The current, fiscal 1974, defense budget is about \$78 billion.)

UN Requested to Aid Jailed Intellectuals

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 6 (NYT).—PEN, the writers' organization, has appealed to the United Nations to seek the release of writers and scholars imprisoned for so-called "intellectual crimes."

In letters to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and to the 135 member nations, PEN called on the world organization to help create "an international climate of creativity and freedom." PEN, which stands for poets, essayists and novelists, asked that 1974 be designated "world amnesty year," during which governments would be called on to pardon all those imprisoned or exiled on charges relating to their expression of ideas, artistic work or dissent.

China, Japan Sign Trade Pact Cutting Back Tariff Barriers

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Jan. 6 (WP).—China and Japan signed a full-scale international trade agreement yesterday, the first pact between the two Asian powers since they normalized their relations 15 months ago.

In ceremonies in Peking, the two nations also agreed to allow 11 permanent news correspondents from each side.

Progress was reported toward early conclusion of future accords on shipping and fisheries. However, there was no sign of an immediate breakthrough regarding a long-awaited aviation agreement, which is complicated by Japan's heavy airline traffic with Taiwan.

It is characteristic of their postwar relationship that a commercial agreement was the first to be concluded between them, and that the Japanese embassy traveled to Peking to sign the document.

Despite the absence of formal diplomatic relations until September, 1972, trade has been flowing between the two neighbors for more than 20 years. Until recently, the transactions took place under annual bilateral memoranda in which Chinese officials bitterly attacked the Japanese government for "militarism" and collaboration with "U.S. imperialism."

The "annual humiliation" by China as the price of trade is not repeated in the trade agreement signed yesterday, which speaks of expanded economic relations on the basis of "mutual equality" and "friendly consultation." The three-year agreement calls for extension of most-favored-nation treatment by each side and sets up a joint committee to review problems.

The result of most-favored-nation treatment will be large reductions of previous tariff levels on both sides. This fact, the recently approved extension of Japanese credit at the Export-Import Bank and the warmer relation-

ship implied by the new agreement are all expected to contribute to substantial boosts in Chinese-Japanese trade.

Two-way trade in 1973 is likely to exceed \$2 billion when all the figures are in, nearly double the sum of the previous year. While some of the increase is due to currency realignment and worldwide inflation, the volume of trade has also been rising. U.S. trade with China may be as high as \$900 million on a two-way basis in 1973, but is expected to remain well below the Japanese level for some time.

Accounting for about 20 percent of all China's foreign trade in recent years, industrialized Japan is the most important trading partner of the vast undeveloped country. On the reverse side, however, China accounts for only about 2 percent of Japan's trade.

In a gesture of friendly relations, the Japanese Foreign Minister, Masayoshi Ohira, was given a 75-minute audience yesterday by Chinese leader Mao Tse-tung at the Chinese party chairman's Peking home. Mr. Mao used the occasion to introduce the new Central Committee vice-chairman, Wang Hung-wen. Premier Chou En-lai was also present.

French Refinery Is Arson Target

MACON, France, Jan. 6 (AP).—An oil refinery fire, the second in a week, destroyed more than two million liters of fuel today. Officials said the blaze was deliberately set.

Jacques Patault, the prefect for the region, said that "the fire was certainly of criminal origin. The methods were the same as in Besancon and Belfort, but we can't affirm anything else."

A refinery fire at Roche les Beaumont, near Besancon, on Dec. 29, destroyed 1.4 million liters of fuel. The Belfort fire occurred last year and was of lesser importance.

Doctors Are Treating A Humphrey Tumor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP).—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey's physician disclosed yesterday that the former Vice-President underwent X-ray therapy last month for a possibly malignant bladder tumor.

Dr. Edgar Berman said the condition would be rechecked in about two months to determine if the treatment was fully successful. He made the disclosure after the 62-year-old Minnesota Democrat entered Bethesda Naval Medical Center for what the doctor described as "his final checkup before he goes on vacation."

Scientists Fear Most Lookers Will Take Dim View of Comet

HOUSTON, Jan. 6 (UPI).—Scientists said yesterday that the Kohoutek comet, once billed as the astronomical wonder of the century, is going to be a "great disappointment" to gaze at, no more spectacular than the average star.

The Skylab-3 astronauts, Lt. Col. Gerald P. Carr, Dr. Edward G. Gibson and Lt. Col. William R. Pogue, reported from their vantage point above earth's atmosphere that the comet was "fainter than faint" and growing increasingly dim as it moved away from the sun.

Dr. Thornton Page, an astronomer with the Naval Research Lab of Washington, said that he and another NRL comet watcher, Dr. Don Parker, had developed a theory to try to explain Kohoutek's drop in brightness.

"It's going to be a great disappointment," Dr. Page said. "I'm afraid it will be a rather faint object. My expectation is it will look like a rather normal star, not even a bright star. With the naked eye you might be able to see a little bit of the tail, but I'm afraid people will have to use binoculars to see Kohoutek's full glory."

The astronomer said that he and Dr. Parker think some of the numerous constituents believed to be in the comet's nucleus have formed a sticky white compound that has covered the nucleus in some way, thus locking in much of the material.

Most of the brightness would come from material being "burned" off the extremely cold comet nucleus when it was near the sun, Dr. Page said, and that apparently wasn't happening.

Barker Is Released In Watergate Appeal

EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, Fla., Jan. 6 (UPI).—Watergate conspirator Bernard L. Barker was freed Friday from the minimum security federal prison here pending an appeal of his conviction.

Barker was released into the custody of U.S. marshals who accompanied him to Washington for a hearing before a federal judge on his bond arrangement.

Barker originally pleaded guilty to participating in the burglary of the Democratic party headquarters in the Watergate complex. He was sentenced to 18 months to 6 years.

UN Requested to Aid Jailed Intellectuals

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 6 (NYT).—PEN, the writers' organization, has appealed to the United Nations to seek the release of writers and scholars imprisoned for so-called "intellectual crimes."

In letters to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and to the 135 member nations, PEN called on the world organization to help create "an international climate of creativity and freedom." PEN, which stands for poets, essayists and novelists, asked that 1974 be designated "world amnesty year," during which governments would be called on to pardon all those imprisoned or exiled on charges relating to their expression of ideas, artistic work or dissent.

JACQUES JEKEL

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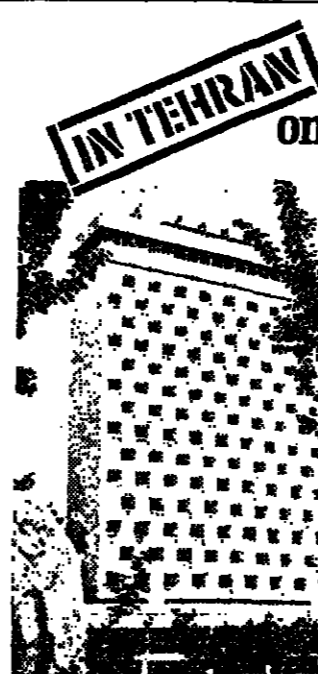
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MEMORIAL SERVICE


STYVE SALER MEMORIAL SERVICE. A memorial service for the former New York Times correspondent, lost at sea, will be held on Sunday, January 13, 1974, at 2:30 p.m. at Temple Adath Shalom on the Main Line, Old Lancaster Road and Highland Avenue, Merion, Pennsylvania.

The family extends its invitation to all friends to the Memorial Service, which will be held at the New York State Bar Association, New York City, on Sunday, January 13, 1974, at 2:30 p.m.

The Year for Mutual Funds

[illegible]

New Issue



All the securities having been sold, this advertisement
appears as a matter of record only

CITY OF LAVAL

Province of Quebec, Canada

Swiss Francs 9 000 000

7% Swiss Franc Bonds of 1974 due 1989

The bonds have been underwritten by:

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Dezember 1973

New York Bond Sales

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net change
(Continued from Page 9)		
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World's Largest Lode

U.S. Stimulates Development Of Rich Oil Deposit in West

By James P. Sterba

DENVER, Jan. 6 (NYT)—For 43 years, the United States has been sitting on the world's largest oilfield. True or false?

The answer is true. Sort of, until Tuesday. On that day in Denver, shortly after 10 a.m. when the envelopes are opened, the federal government will lease to the highest bidder a 5,120-acre tract of land in northwestern Colorado that contains more oil than is known to exist on the North Slope of Alaska.

And that tract is only a tiny chunk of about 15,000 square miles of Colorado. Utah and Wyoming, under which lies from 600 billion to 3 trillion barrels of oil—enough to make Middle East oil reserves seem like a puddle and to make four-flushers out of Arab sheikhs.

As unlikely as it seems, in this relatively small sector of the West there is two or three times more oil than is known to exist in the entire rest of the world.

But there are several catches. The first is that it is not really oil at all. It is called oil shale, but even that is wrong. The rock in which it is located is not shale, and "oil" is not oil.

Called Maristones, the rocks are called maristones and what is in them is called kerogen. By heating up the kerogen to about 900 degrees, the kerogen cooks out into shale oil which can then be refined into gasoline and other petroleum products.

Geologists know the oil shale layers as the Green River Formation. It was formed roughly 60 million years ago at the bottom of three freshwater lakes at the beginning of the Cenozoic era, long before dinosaurs died off and long before man emerged. Algae and other organic materials died and settled to the bottom of these lakes and built up layers sometimes 3,000 feet thick. Because of erosion during the centuries, some of these layers are exposed or near the earth's surface.

Ever since the turn of the century, people living on top of the Green River Formation have expected that an oil-shale boom would make them rich. But so far it hasn't happened. In the next two decades, however, it might. It all rests on economic and environmental concerns.

Although oil companies and oil speculators have been buying privately held oil shale lands for decades, only minor attempts have been made to exploit them in this country. That is because America has had enough cheap conventional oil around to fergo

Mr. Morton believes that it will take eight years, at a minimum, to get a viable oil-shale industry off the ground, even with generous government subsidization. Although oil from shale could eventually provide all of this country's needs, government officials forecast that, even if things go right, oil from shale will provide only about 4 percent of U.S. needs by 1985.

The environmental cost of doing this could be staggering. Mined conventions in an open-pit operation, as the land is best suited for, a daily excavation approaching the size of the Panama Canal is required to produce 50,000 barrels of oil a day.

The shale varies in potential output, but 20 to 30 gallons of oil a ton of shale is considered average. In order to get 50,000 barrels of oil a day, gigantic earth-moving efforts would be needed.

But that is only part of the problem. Once the oil is cooked out of the shale, there is up to twice as much specific volume of leftover material as there was shale in the first place. It expands.

In other words, for every one ton of oil shale, there are two tons of leftover materials to dispose of. This means canyons would have to be literally filled in with spent shale. And what if a wind came up and simply blew it all over the West? The government spent \$7 million on a 1,300-page environmental impact statement and it still isn't sure.

Other ways of extracting the oil from the shale by leaving it in the ground are being tried. These are called in situ processes, and they involve heating the shale in place.

If after 70 years of waiting, the oil-shale boom does come to the western slopes of the Rockies, local communities will be forced to grapple with a gigantic influx of people—a doubling of their sparse populations in the next five or 10 years. Many residents here are not ready for this. Placemore is something they have not had to think about, but the specter of thousands of house trailers housing oil-shale workers is frightening.

Ford Engineer Jailed For Blueprint Sales

DETROIT, Jan. 6 (AP)—A Ford Motor Co. engineer was arrested last week for 60 days in jail and fined \$10,000 for selling patented blueprints to a Portuguese firm.

John Alfrink, 40, pleaded guilty in federal court in September to conspiring to transport stolen materials across state lines. The materials were blueprints and formulas for a glass-making technique used by Ford, U.S. District Judge Lawrence Gubow denied Alfrink's request that he punish himself by leaving the country, telling his "story of humiliation" to fellow engineers.

Despite House Action

Exim Bank May Consider Soviet Gas Deal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—The U.S. Export-Import Bank

American Stock Exchange Trading in 1973

[illegible]

Eurobonds

Continued From Page 7

lacion to the recent European Investment Bank 8 1/2%, trading at 88, a discount would be in order. On the other hand, the Amoco 8 3/8% are trading at par.

The difference, bankers say, is that the EIB issue, sold during a difficult market, is still mostly in the hands of the underwriting syndicate and will take some time before the overhang is absorbed. They say that the Amoco price is a better measure of where things are, which would indicate no discount on the Eurorima paper.

Also coming to market with \$25 million of 15-year debt is American Motors Corp. If it carries a 9 percent coupon, as rumored, it should be quite a sellout. Unfortunately, details were not available at this writing.

Also on this week's calendar is the European Investment Bank's second offering denominated 'in Euro'—the composite of the nine European currencies. The 60 million Euro loan is expected to carry an 8 percent coupon and an issue price of par.

With the composite currencies all in decline relative to the dollar, there is little general demand for this kind of cocktail. However, the loan will be available for sale in Italy and exempted from the government's exchange controls—which means that plans are being made to take it up as the Euro is still more attractive than remaining in lire.

The situation is ideal for the EIB, which finds itself in the happy position of being able to "cash" the cheap in a weak "currency," on the theory that bond in-

vectors still want a portfolio diversified with non-dollar debt and an issue denominated in United States dollars. The EIB's Account is expected later this month for Portugal in the amount of 15 million UA with coupon expected at around 8 1/2 percent.

In another tabulation on the year-end statistics, the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas calculates that the equivalent of \$3,234 billion was floated in the Eurobond market in 1972. Included in these figures are \$197 million for issues denominated in guilders floated during the first six months of last year, which were not included in the Kredietbank statistics published here three weeks ago.

According to Paribas, issues denominated in dollars accounted for 52.8 percent of the total, down from 56.5 percent in 1971. The Deutsche mark accounts for 29.60 percent (against 23 percent in 1972).

Its list of the 10 leading managers and co-managers last year shows:

	Amt. No. Smln. Issued
1. Deutsche Bank	1142
2. Kredietbank	896
3. Deutsche Land.	848
4. UBS	790.2
5. BEI	760.1
6. W.M.B.	714.2
7. N.M. Rothschild	665.9
8. ACR	652.9
9. Paribas	612.8
10. CFP	587.7

Rather different figures have been compiled by Mofert Luyckx in what perhaps will be the method of the future—as the

various U.S. taxes and controls come off—it tallies all issues, bonds and some \$22 million of equities, done outside the issuer's domestic capital market. Thus, Canadian issues floated in the United States are included—a move which catapults Merrill Lynch into number 10 with the addition of \$480 million to its credit.

Its tabulation also includes private placements. In all, it shows:

	Amt.\$mln.
1. Deutsche Bank	1,619.8
2. UBS	1,508.4
3. SEC	1,426.3
4. Credit Suisse	1,293.2
5. Kredietbank	1,113.3

Building Outlays Fall .7% in Month in U.S.

10. Merrill Lynch 706.9
International Institutions (7-15 years):
Jan. 21: 9.25 %; Dec. 27: 9.25 %.
Industrials (7-15 years):
Jan. 21: 7.75 %; Dec. 27: 8.80 %.
Industrials (3-7 years):
Jan. 21: 8.10 %; Dec. 27: 8.8 %.
Market turnover:
Jan. 4: CedeI, \$139.8 mil.; Dec. 28: \$10.1 mil.
Jan. 2: Euroclear, \$137.4 mil.; Dec. 28: \$124.9 mil.

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to foreign banks fell \$1.5 billion to \$1.75 billion in the week ended Dec. 28, the Federal Reserve has reported. This is \$350 million more than the figure for Eurodollar borrowings in the like year ago week.

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Amex Bonds in 1973

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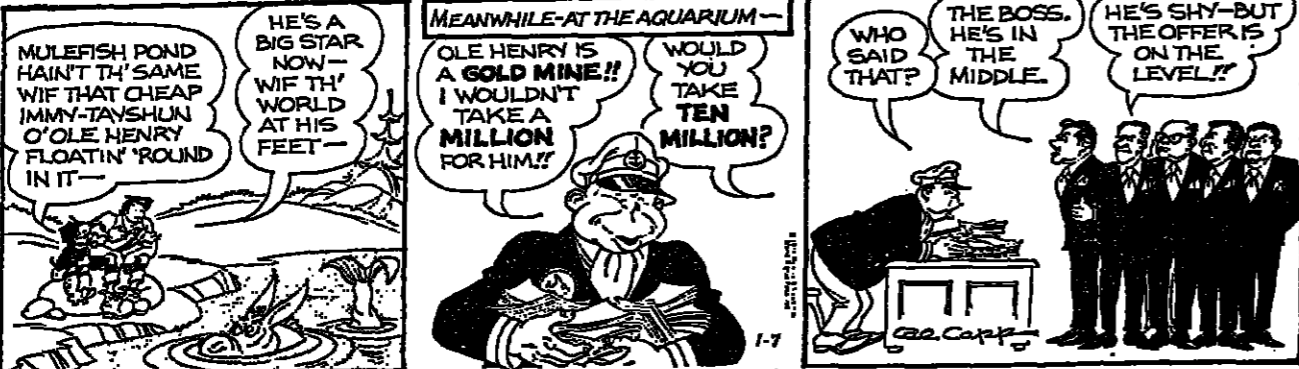
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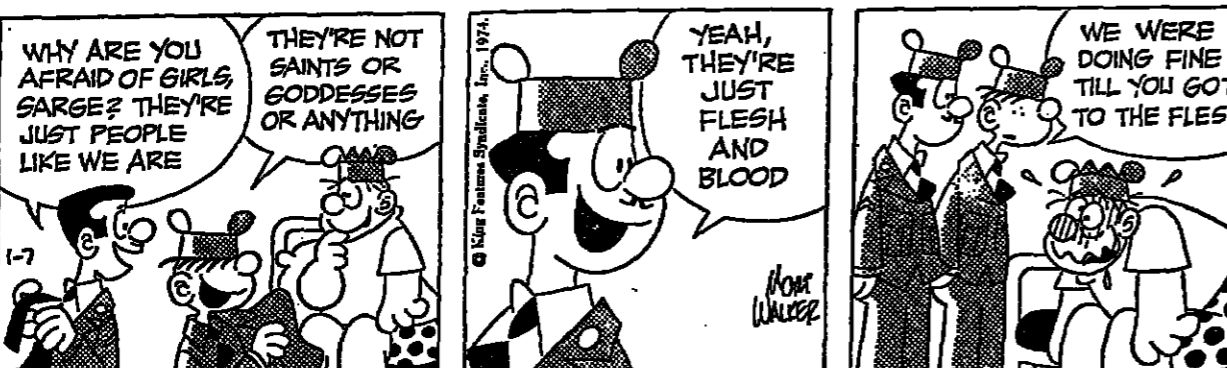
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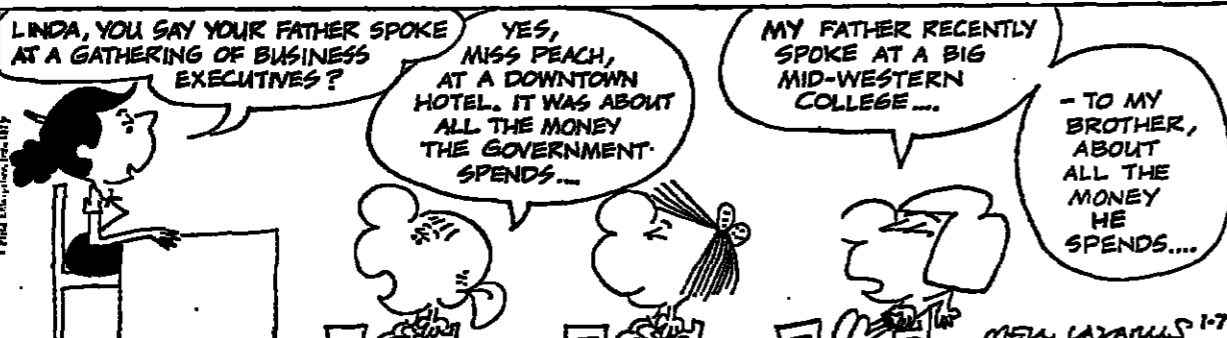
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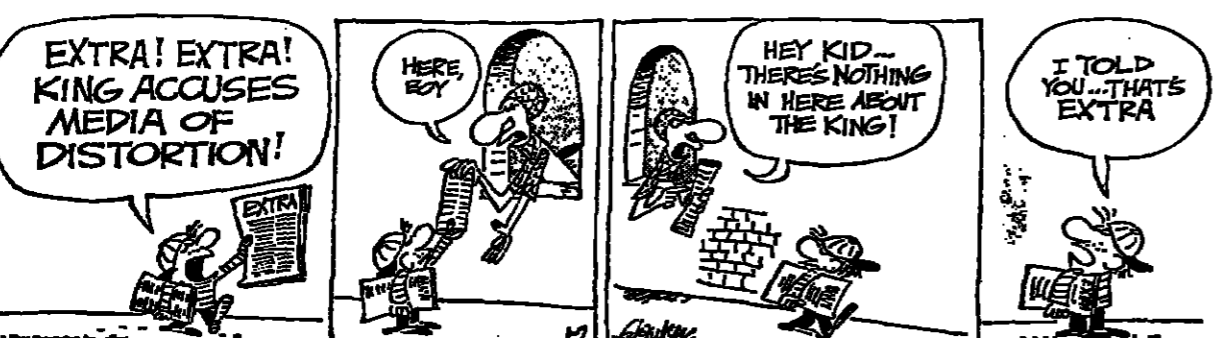
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REX MORGAN



POCO



RICK RABBIT

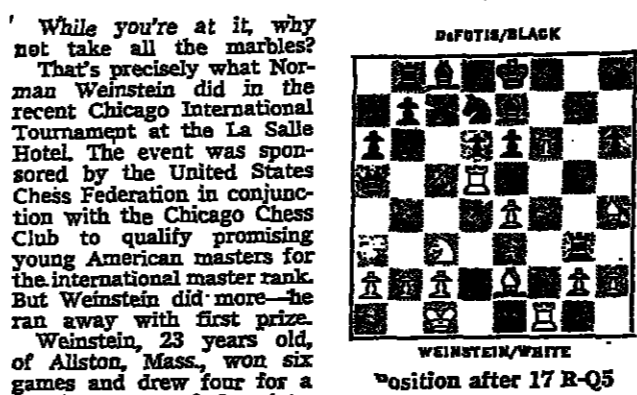


BLONDIE



CHESS

By Robert Byrne



While you're at it, why not take all the marbles? That's precisely what Norman Weinstein did in the recent Chicago International Chess Tournament at the La Salle Hotel. The event was sponsored by the United States Chess Federation in conjunction with the Chicago Chess Club to qualify promising young American masters for the international master rank. But Weinstein did more—he ran away with first prize. Weinstein, 23 years old, of Allston, Mass., won six games and drew four for a winning score of 8 points, losing only to the second-prize winner, Gudmundur Sigurjonsson of Iceland, who scored 7½ points. Since Weinstein easily surpassed the international-master norm of 7 points for the tourney, he now has his first leg of the three required to attain the international master rank.

Hottest of the Year This brilliant success, coupled with his performances in the United States Open and the Atlantic Open, in both of which he shared first prize, makes Weinstein the hottest prospect in American chess in 1973. Still, he had to concede one ray of the limelight to James Tarjan, 21, of Berkeley, Calif., who, in sharing third and fourth prizes with International Master Nikola Kolaric of Yugoslavia, also achieved his first qualifying result, for the international master rank.

The final standings at Chicago were: 1st, Weinstein; 2nd, Sigurjonsson; 3rd, Tarjan; 4th, Kolaric; 5th, Weinstein; 6th, Sigurjonsson; 7th, Tarjan; 8th, Kolaric; 9th, Weinstein; 10th, Sigurjonsson; 11th, Tarjan; 12th, Kolaric; 13th, Weinstein; 14th, Sigurjonsson; 15th, Tarjan; 16th, Kolaric; 17th, Weinstein; 18th, Sigurjonsson; 19th, Tarjan; 20th, Kolaric; 21st, Weinstein; 22nd, Sigurjonsson; 23rd, Tarjan; 24th, Kolaric; 25th, Weinstein; 26th, Sigurjonsson; 27th, Tarjan; 28th, Kolaric; 29th, Weinstein; 30th, Sigurjonsson; 31st, Tarjan; 32nd, Kolaric; 33rd, Weinstein; 34th, Sigurjonsson; 35th, Tarjan; 36th, Kolaric; 37th, Weinstein; 38th, Sigurjonsson; 39th, Tarjan; 40th, Kolaric; 41st, Weinstein; 42nd, Sigurjonsson; 43rd, Tarjan; 44th, Kolaric; 45th, Weinstein; 46th, Sigurjonsson; 47th, Tarjan; 48th, Kolaric; 49th, Weinstein; 50th, Sigurjonsson; 51st, Tarjan; 52nd, Kolaric; 53rd, Weinstein; 54th, Sigurjonsson; 55th, Tarjan; 56th, Kolaric; 57th, Weinstein; 58th, Sigurjonsson; 59th, Tarjan; 60th, Kolaric; 61st, Weinstein; 62nd, Sigurjonsson; 63rd, Tarjan; 64th, Kolaric; 65th, Weinstein; 66th, Sigurjonsson; 67th, Tarjan; 68th, Kolaric; 69th, Weinstein; 70th, Sigurjonsson; 71st, Tarjan; 72nd, Kolaric; 73rd, Weinstein; 74th, Sigurjonsson; 75th, Tarjan; 76th, Kolaric; 77th, Weinstein; 78th, Sigurjonsson; 79th, Tarjan; 80th, Kolaric; 81st, Weinstein; 82nd, Sigurjonsson; 83rd, Tarjan; 84th, Kolaric; 85th, Weinstein; 86th, Sigurjonsson; 87th, Tarjan; 88th, Kolaric; 89th, Weinstein; 90th, Sigurjonsson; 91st, Tarjan; 92nd, Kolaric; 93rd, Weinstein; 94th, Sigurjonsson; 95th, Tarjan; 96th, Kolaric; 97th, Weinstein; 98th, Sigurjonsson; 99th, Tarjan; 100th, Kolaric.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"YOU ALREADY KNOW WHAT I DONE, SO I WON'T GO INTO THE DETAILS."

BOOKS

THE EYE OF THE STORM

By Patrick White. Viking, 608 pp. \$23.50.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

ALL too often, the Nobel Prize for literature has seemed like a poor pun on its own name, being awarded more for noble sentiments than for literary quality. But in 1973, through some happy accident or belated working of the law of averages, the prize was given to the author of a truly first-class novel that is "noble" only in the sense that all really good art is. To go even further, one might almost say that the prize committee has "discovered" an important writer, for until now Patrick White has not been generally known outside Britain and his native Australia.

At first glance, "The Eye of the Storm" would seem to be one more distinguished mediocrity. After glancing at the dust-jacket, my heart sank at the prospect of reading a 608-page novel about a wealthy, satirical, bedridden woman—once an imperious beauty—now, in her 60s, perceiving over her life and presenting everyone within range. Unwelcome images of Bette Davis, Tallulah Bankhead, even Ethel Barrymore, came to mind.

But Mr. White has reminded me what a good author can do with even the most unimpressive material. His octogenarian invalid has enough variety and vitality to furnish material for half a dozen modern novels, and both her middle-aged children are worth a book in their own right. Like a sophisticated Dickens, the author has created any number of "round" minor characters, each one of them capable of surprising you.

Though Elizabeth Hunter, the old woman, is more than interesting enough, I cast my lot with her son and daughter, perhaps because it is easier to get involved with someone who has a future. Basil, a writer, is a fine character, a man who is too blind to see his own limitations, but who is too honest to let himself be deceived. He is a man who is too honest to let himself be deceived.

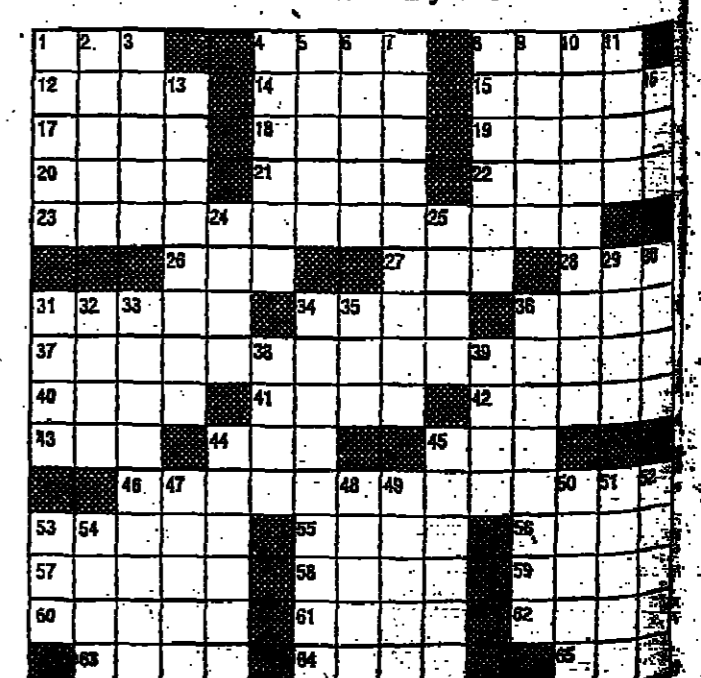
Mr. White doesn't, though, write as a kind of love, he turns the poor princess into bed with his despised brother—a move, as magnificent as anything I have ever read in fiction. In fact, I think I can honestly say that I found only three words that did not like: "drifts and drabs" on page 556.

Mr. Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will W.

- ACROSS
- 1 Silver standard.
 - 4 Advantage.
 - 8 Harp: It.
 - 12 Powder base.
 - 14 Trotsky.
 - 15 Table spread.
 - 16 Arab ruler.
 - 18 River to the Seine.
 - 20 "Good Earth" character.
 - 21 Lisa.
 - 22 Old port of Rome.
 - 23 Rustler's welcome.
 - 26 Cape.
 - 27 to remember.
 - 28 Chess.
 - 31 "Wine" in Paris.
 - 34 Caroline Island group.
 - 36 Roof part.
 - 37 Second child.
 - 40 Psychologist.
 - 41 Dark red.
 - 43 "is human".
 - 44 L.I. or Puget.
 - 45 "your age".
 - 46 Fog.
 - 48 Mind the.
 - 53 Swag.
 - 54 Lasso.
 - 57 Boston.
 - 58 stick-welder.
 - 59 Conspiring.
 - 60 Sharing.
 - 61 Because.
 - 62 Insect eggs.
 - 63 Common.
 - 64 contraction.
 - 65 River to the Baltic.
 - 66 German Ger.
 - 67 German article.
 - 68 Heroic.
 - 69 Restless deer.
 - 70 Hot dog.
 - 71 Bear witness to.
 - 72 Instant.
 - 73 Architectural order.
 - 74 latitude.
 - 75 Simple organ.
 - 76 "Once time".
 - 77 Depressions.
 - 78 Baseball player.
 - 79 Blind mice.



هكذا من النجمل

